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velopment of colonial government so closely patterned after that of Great Britain; the contention with the Mother Country over trade and commerce; the American Revolution; the formation of the Constitution; the territorial expansion of the United States; the wars to which the United States was a party, with special emphasis upon their social and economic results; reconstruction after the Civil War; the position of America as a World Power, especially since the Spanish-American War; and finally the participation in the World War.

The volume makes an interesting addition to the ordinary political history. C. E. S.

*Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen (Korea) (1916–1917)*. Compiled by Government-General of Chosen. Keijo (Seoul), July 1918.

Korea was annexed to Japan, 1910, during the governor-generalship of Count Terauchi. After his resignation, 1916, Count Hasegawa was appointed in his place, under whose régime and direction this report was compiled.

The report shows the manifold ways in which Japan has attempted to reform Korea. It has completely reorganized the financial system; and introduced modern methods in agriculture, largely through the operation of model and industrial farms and instruction through extension schools. Afforestation has supplied many barren districts with thousands of young trees. Sericulture has greatly increased the production of silk. Internal communication has been improved by railroads and public highways, while foreign traffic has been advanced through the construction of wharves, lighthouses, and other aids to navigation. Modern methods of sanitation, hospitals, a system of quarantine, the inspection of goods, have all been introduced; while the local government of Korea has been reorganized with special provisions for law courts, police regulations and care of prisoners.

Perhaps the greatest influence of Japan has been exerted over the educational system. There are separate schools for Japanese and Koreans; those for the Japanese being patterned after the educational system of Japan. The education of the Koreans "aims at giving the coming generations such moral training and general knowledge as will enable them to meet the needs of the times, and make of them loyal and good subjects of Imperial Japan, and, at the same time, worthy citizens of the world." The Japanese language is required as the medium of instruction, and the use of text books "compiled by the government-general

or those receiving official recognition" is made compulsory by all government and public schools.

This report is valuable for the clear and definite presentation which it gives of the many and undoubted benefits which Japan has brought to Korea along material lines. Japan has administered Korea as an estate, but whether it has been successful in dealing with the Korean people, must be determined from other sources than this report. C. E. S.

*Thirty Years. Anglo-French Reminiscences, 1876–1906.* By Sir Thomas Barclay. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. 389 pp.

The title prepares us for the style in which this book is written, rambling and disconnected, with the human and personal elements always present. Sir Thomas is well qualified to write such a book since he lived in France from 1876, when he was sent to Paris in the service of the London *Times*, until 1909, during all of which time he was working shoulder to shoulder with the leading men of that period.

After 1900 he took an active part in the agitation for more cordial relations between France and England and his book is mostly an account of the diplomatic steps leading to the formation of the Entente Alliance. The anti-English sentiment existing in France is described especially after 1870; this was intensified by conflicts between the two countries in Egypt, the Congo, and Siam, and by the views expressed by the English on the Boulanger, Fashoda and Dreyfus incidents. In the work of improving this sentiment through several agencies, such as the formation of the Franco-Scottish Society, the British Chamber of Commerce, of which Sir Thomas was the president, through newspaper articles and public addresses in Great Britain and France, he came in contact with the leading statesmen of Europe. He has filled his discussion with word pictures of these men, and enlivened it with interesting impressions, amusing anecdotes, and incidents of association with men who played the leading rôles in England and France a few years ago. Throughout the book are seen flashes of his extraordinary power of observation.

The treaty of arbitration between France and England, which was the result of his work, is "one of the three greatest events in the history of arbitration;" the other two mentioned being the Alabama case and the creation of the Hague Court.

The Germans were in favor of this treaty. Germany was assured of the open door in Morocco for at least thirty years and many of